

# NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION



## Information Letter



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### Views of Association's Counsel on the Grocery Trade Practice Conference

As members of the National Canners Association have previously been informed, the Association was not represented at the informal meetings preliminary to the calling of the grocery trade practice conference, nor did it participate in the formal conference held at Chicago in October, 1928, under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission.

The question of the position of the Association with respect to the conference has been raised by members who have received from the Federal Trade Commission a request to file their signed acceptance and agreement to abide by the rules adopted. At the meeting of the Board of Directors last May the subject was discussed by the Association's legal counsel, and for the information of the Association's members is here reviewed.

The question of the trade conference was first brought to the attention of the Association in a letter of July 12, 1928, from Mr. M. Markham Flannery, Director of Trade Practice Conferences of the Federal Trade Commission, in which it was suggested that an official of the Association and the Association's attorney be designated to serve on a committee to assist in arranging a tentative program. The matter was taken up immediately with the Finance and Executive Committees. It was

their unanimous opinion that the Association should not take any part in this trade conference. For this reason no one was designated to take part in the preliminary meetings, and later, when Mr. Flannery invited the designation of a representative to attend the formal conference in Chicago, President Nott, on advice of the Association's counsel, wrote Mr. Flannery a letter under date of October 18, 1928, in which he stated:

"As this conference is for the grocery industry, I have considerable doubt as to the propriety of attendance by representatives from the National Cannery Association. While questions relating to the grocery industry and the canning industry sometimes touch upon each other, the industries are quite distinct and each has its own problems to solve. As far as I know this conference was not initiated by members of the National Cannery Association or by any other persons in the canning industry. It is my understanding that it arose from a desire of the distributors for discussion of their own problems.

"Having this in mind, I feel that I should not designate anyone to attend this conference without specific approval from the Board of Directors of our Association. There will be no regular meeting of our Board until some time after October 24, and it is impracticable for me to call a special meeting to take up this question. I should imagine, however, that even if such a meeting were practicable, our directors would be very likely to view the matter from the same standpoint that I do."

Pursuant to this letter the Association took no part in the conference which was thereafter held in October, 1928.

As to the reasons for not taking part in the grocery trade practice conference, the Association's counsel has stated:

"The National Cannery Association is not a trade organization in the ordinary sense. Its primary function is as a research organization, devoting itself to the betterment of canned foods. It does not attempt to shape the commercial policies of its members. It has declined repeatedly to enter into direct commercial relation between buyer and seller.

"The officers and directors of the Association have felt that a large section of the membership would probably resent any action on the part of the Association which would have a tendency to bind them in their business transactions. Any attendance at such a conference by officials of the Association would seem to be an appearance on behalf of the canning industry, and would necessarily seem to be a representation of the members of the industry to a greater extent than the Association has any power to do.

"In addition to these special facts in regard to the relationship of the Association to its members, our own feeling as counsel for the Association was that it would be unwise to take part in this conference because of the very unsettled state of the law and practice in regard to the effect of such conferences. We did not think that there was anything that could be gained by the Association for its members, and it seemed to us that a great deal of annoyance to its members might result from any participation."

The Association's counsel, Judge Covington, has also recently stated:

"The opinion heretofore expressed concerning the Chicago conference was apparently justified by its results. The resolutions adopted by that conference are quite broad in character and are obviously directed to problems of the distributors rather than the canners. Moreover, they primarily affect the commercial relations between buyers and sellers, and that is a matter which the Association has in the past carefully and quite properly refrained from considering as one of its activities. And finally, in view of the changing economic conditions in business, the Association should not for a moment undertake to depart from its past policy and advise its members to subscribe now to a long series of resolutions relating to methods of competition and distribution. The precise effect or validity of these resolutions, in the still unsettled state of affairs concerning trade practice conferences, no one can tell. Moreover, the resolutions, in fact, affect alone the business policy of the individual members of the Association.

"That the National Canners Association has always been earnestly in favor of ethical methods of business among canners and between canners and those with whom they deal, goes without saying. It has been a successful organization largely because of its persistent efforts to stimulate honest canners' practices to the end that wholesome foods of the very best sort may be produced and sold by its members at fair prices; but to advise the adherence of its members to the more or less complicated results of a trade practice conference called at the instance of the distributors of the country and designed primarily to deal with the problems of the distributors, is quite a different thing."

#### Labels Must Conform to Facts of Medical Science

The Association is constantly in receipt of requests for advice as to the propriety or legality of labels proposed to be used

on canned foods. Usually these requests are discussed with the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, which is charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act and which, by decisions previously rendered, has established the principles that govern most of the questions that arise.

In May a statement by the Chief of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration was issued by the Department of Agriculture advising the public to beware of "health foods" and other food products for which the makers claimed curative or health-giving properties. This statement, which was reproduced in the Information Letter for June 1, quoted the Chief of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration as saying that the use of the word "health" in connection with foods "implies that these products have health-giving or curative properties, when in general they merely possess some of the nutritive qualities to be expected in any wholesome food.

"In the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act," he stated, "it is necessary to warn manufacturers of these products to have their labels conform to the facts of medical science and actual laboratory tests. The Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration does not object to calling these products 'wholesome' provided they are wholesome, but the effort to give the impression that we all need something added to our everyday diet if we are to avoid nutritional disaster is a misrepresentation which the food law enforcing authorities aim to combat."

A recent decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals in a case which involved the labeling of medicinal preparations but which was decided on the basis of an opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1924 construing the Food and Drugs Act as it applied to the labeling of a food product (vinegar), will be of interest to canners, because it indicates that the courts will approve the increasingly strict scrutiny of labels.

According to the decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals, the use on labels of medicinal preparations of language which, when read literally, is not a statement of curative or therapeutic properties, but, owing to attendant circumstances, may be understood as such, brings these labels within the scope of the Federal Food and Drugs Act just as definitely as if direct statements appeared.

The opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court cited by the Court of Appeals stated:

"Section 6 of the Act (Federal Food and Drugs Act) provides 'that for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: \* \* \* In the case of food: \* \* \* Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, \* \* \* Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which \* \* \* shall be false or misleading in any particular. \* \* \*'

"The statute is plain and direct. Its comprehensive terms condemn every statement, design, and device which may mislead or deceive. Deception may result from the use of statements not technically false or which may be literally true. The aim of the statute is to prevent that resulting from indirection and ambiguity, as well as from statements which are false. It is not difficult to choose statements, designs, and devices which will not deceive. Those which are ambiguous and liable to mislead should be read favorably to the accomplishment of the purpose of the Act. The statute applies to food, and the ingredients and substances contained therein. It was enacted to enable purchasers to buy food for what it really is. *United States v. Schider*, 246 U. S. 519,522; *United States v. Lexington Mill Co.*, 232 U. S. 399,409; *United States v. Antikamnia Co.*, 231 U. S. 654,665."

The canner whose products are sold under his own label or whose name is carried on the label of a distributor, must bear the responsibility for the label's compliance with the law. The purpose of the label is to inform the consumer as to what is in the package. The one positive requirement of the law is that this label show the net weight of the contents. Everything else that goes on the label is determined by the canner of the product, but the law requires that it must not mislead or deceive, either directly or by indirection and ambiguity. Whatever statements or pictures appear on the label to indicate variety, color, size, quality, method of packing, source, composition, or food value, not only must be true, but the wording and the arrangements of the various parts must not be capable of giving a wrong impression.

Identification and description of the contents can easily be shown by statements, designs, and devices that are not deceptive. Questions are bound to arise when labels go beyond identification and description.

In view of the construction placed on the food law by the courts; the attitude of the law enforcement officials, especially

with respect to so-called health foods; and the difficulties likely to be encountered through the use of labels so designed or worded as to do more than inform the buyer as to the nature and quality of the products and how to prepare them for the table, canners should make sure that any statements on their labels claiming or implying therapeutic properties for the product "conform to the facts of medical science and actual laboratory tests."

### Labeling of Chewing Gum

The Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration has announced that chewing gum manufacturers should take steps immediately to bring labels on chewing gum in compliance with the Food and Drugs Act. The announcement states that the Administration's attention has been directed to the fact that many brands of chewing gum, mostly of recent origin, are misbranded with respect to composition. These products are labeled to indicate that they contain fruit juice or true fruit flavor, when in fact they are characterized by the content of artificial flavor. The misbranding consists in the use of both misleading designs of fruit and misleading names and statements.

### Senate Starts Debate on Tariff Bill

Consideration of the tariff bill got under way in the Senate on September 13, following the adoption on the previous day of a motion providing that the Senate should first take up the special and administrative sections, then the dutiable and free lists. The order for considering the bill provides also that in the Committee of the Whole the Senate will first consider, section by section, all proposed Committee amendments, and then, section by section, all other proposed amendments.

Prior to determining the order in which the bill is to be considered, the Senate adopted a resolution directing that the Finance Committee secure from the Treasury Department information relating to taxpayers affected by the pending tariff legislation. This information, according to the resolution, includes a statement in detail for each of the taxable years 1922-1928, inclusive, of the profits or losses as the case may be.

Action on the resolution introduced by Senator Norris on the eligibility of Senator-elect Vare, which it was thought might delay consideration of the tariff bill, was postponed until December 3.

Members of the House of Representatives have been notified by the majority leader of the House that there will be no legislative business in the House before October 14. When Congress recessed, it was with the understanding that the House would meet on September 23, but would immediately recess twice a week without transacting any controversial business of any kind until October 14, when it was expected to be in readiness to take care of the tariff bill.

### Weather Conditions

Rainfall was moderate to generous in most sections east of the Rocky Mountains during the week ended September 10, according to the U. S. Weather Bureau. In the west Gulf area and some interior sections, principally southern Appalachian districts, eastern Tennessee, much of Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and a few other places, rainfall was light and droughty conditions continued, while west of the Rocky Mountains there was almost an entire absence of precipitation.

While rainfall during the week was of a rather local character in parts of the extensive area where drought has prevailed, it was fairly general, as a rule, throughout the Plains States and central valleys and in most of the more eastern sections. As a result, the agricultural situation has materially improved, especially with respect to the condition of the soil for preparation of winter grain seeding in the principal producing states, and more generally in the reviving of pastures. Many late crops have been helped also, but the rains came too late to be of widespread, marked benefit to these.

In the Atlantic area moisture has been very helpful, in general, but some areas are still too dry, principally western Pennsylvania and much of Virginia, while in others most crops were too far advanced to be materially helped. There was again too much rain in parts of the extreme Southeast, but, in general, the Gulf area, including the southern half of Texas, continued dry. In the Ohio Valley the falls were of a rather local character and were insufficient in a good many places, but were generous enough in most others to help some late crops and to condition the soil for plowing; in the western Lake region precipitation was entirely insufficient.

In most of the sections between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains the droughty conditions were effectively relieved.

Late corn will receive considerable benefit from the increased moisture in a good many places, especially in the eastern half of the belt, but, as a general rule, the crop is too far advanced to be greatly helped. In Iowa early corn is too mature and the late corn too badly fired for material benefit from the rain; with normal weather fully half the crop will be safe from frost by September 20, and nearly three-fourths by the end of the month. In the eastern half of Kansas most corn is now safe and it is largely beyond frost damage in the northern Plains, but two weeks more of warmth is required in Nebraska. In the Atlantic Coast States late corn has been benefitted in many localities, but much is too far advanced.

### Truck Crop Markets

Fruit and vegetable markets during the week ended September 7 were rather sensitive and reflected the effects of high temperatures or of lighter shipments of some products. The combined output of 28 products was 19,900 cars, or 5,000 less than a year ago.

Movement of sweet potatoes held around 750 cars for the week, of which 525 came from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Forwardings of watermelons dropped to 560 cars, chiefly from Missouri, Indiana, California and Washington. Colorado was the principal source of cauliflower, while most cucumbers were coming from New York.

Tomato shipments increased to 785 cars during the week, because of heavy movement of 265 cars in Indiana, about 150 in New Jersey, 130 in New York, and 80 in Kentucky. Grapefruit shipments were starting in Florida and California and were heavier than a year ago.

Movement of Oregon and Washington fresh prunes decreased sharply to about 300 cars, but the season opened in Idaho.

Shipments of peaches increased by 50 per cent and totaled 2,235 cars for the week. Movement was particularly active in California and western Colorado, as well as in the Pacific Northwest. California's output increased to 1,075 cars, some going to canneries. Washington shipped about 600 and Colorado about 350. Michigan originated 100 cars, while movement from Pennsylvania dropped to 75. The season opened in Oregon and Idaho.

Western apple shipments doubled to a total of 380 cars, mostly central California and Washington fruit. During the same week last season the movement from the west was 655 cars. Forwardings from eastern and central sections last week increased by 50 per cent to 1,275 cars. More than 800 of these came from the Virginias, and next important sources of supply were Illinois, Michigan and New York.

Cabbage output was rather moderate; the weather is still too warm for rapid sale of this product. Shipments decreased to 460 cars during the seven-day period, of which New York furnished 245, Virginia 65 and Wisconsin 65.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Sept. 1-7 1929	Aug. 23-31 1929	Sept. 2-6 1928	Total this season to Sept. 7	Total last season to Sept. 8	Total last season
Apples, total .....	1,656	1,022	2,186	7,608	10,467	127,516
Eastern states .....	1,274	833	1,532	5,782	6,654	62,685
Western states .....	382	189	654	1,826	3,813	64,831
Cabbage .....	455	547	544	24,926	19,817	38,785
Carrots .....	50	66	84	9,365	5,499	7,499
Cauliflower .....	149	160	116	498	233	9,899
Cucumbers .....	135	125	163	6,908	6,965	7,468
Green peas .....	62	89	37	4,837	4,498	4,688
Mixed deciduous fruit ...	416	392	431	3,663	5,461	6,490
Mixed vegetables .....	548	573	557	25,143	26,232	33,394
Ponches .....	2,234	1,649	3,891	28,691	33,064	37,706
Pears .....	1,544	1,707	2,022	10,268	14,862	24,439
Peppers .....	29	43	33	2,475	2,836	3,569
Plums and prunes .....	295	718	538	8,887	5,452	7,295
String beans .....	28	32	8	7,272	6,080	6,767
Tomatoes .....	796	317	799	24,396	24,128	30,337

General Crop Report for September

Widespread drouth which affected nearly the whole country during August caused crop prospects to decline nearly 5 per cent during the month, according to the September crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Crop yields are now expected to be 9 per cent below yields last year and 6 per cent below the average during the preceding ten years.

*Corn.*—Corn prospects declined sharply during August in practically all parts of the country because of unusually dry conditions which prevailed during the month. Prospective yield per acre of corn dropped 5 bushels or more in Pennsylvania, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Condition on September 1 was below the 10-year average for that date in all Central States except Minnesota, reaching as low as 20 points below average in Missouri and Michigan and 27 points

below in North Dakota where the corn crop has suffered from drouth throughout the summer.

*Beans, Dry Edible.*—Drouth in Michigan and Montana has caused the forecast of bean production to be reduced 373,000 bushels since last month, notwithstanding substantial increases in all of the western bean-producing states, except Montana. The September 1st forecast of 17,254,000 bushels compares with 16,621,000 bushels produced in 1928, and an average of 17,100,000 bushels during the preceding five years. The acreage is above that harvested in any year since 1918, but the yield is expected to be about 11 per cent below that usually secured, chiefly because of the poor crop in Michigan.

*Apples.*—The apple crop is now estimated at 145,523,000 bushels, prospects being reduced about 2 per cent by the hot dry weather of August. The crop is now expected to be about 40 million bushels below that of last year and nearly that much below the average production during the previous five years. The September forecast of commercial apples is 29,473,000 barrels which is about 1 per cent less than the August forecast, but is nearly 16 per cent below last year's crop of 35,268,000 barrels.

*Peaches.*—The peach crop deteriorated during August in nearly all states, chiefly as a result of dry weather, and the September forecast of 44,374,000 bushels is 2 per cent less than the August report of 45,362,000 bushels. Last year the production was 68,374,000 bushels and the five-year average is 52,224,000 bushels. In Illinois and Arkansas the crop turned out slightly larger than had been expected, while in New York and Michigan the dry weather retarded growth so the size of the fruit will be smaller than usual. The quality of peaches in the Southeast was so poor that shipments did not come up to expectations. As indicated by earlier reports the California crop is light, the September forecast being only 12,781,000 bushels compared with 25,752,000 bushels last year and 17,808,000 bushels the average for five years, 1923-2927.

*Pears.*—During August dry weather retarded the growth of pears in Illinois, Michigan and New York so the outlook in these States is not so good as it was a month ago, but during the month prospects improved in the Pacific States, which have nearly 60 per cent of this year's pear crop, so the forecast has been increased slightly. The crop is now estimated at 20,056,000

bushels compared with 24,012,000 bushels last year and an average of 20,211,000 during the previous five years.

*Sweet Potatoes.*—Sweet potato prospects declined during August as a result of dry weather in a number of the most important States. The September forecast of 75,198,000 bushels is 4 per cent less than the 1928 crop. The outlook is unfavorable in the important shipping States of Virginia, New Jersey and Tennessee and prospects have declined sharply in the large producing States of Texas, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi but in the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana the weather has been more favorable and yields are expected to approximate the usual average.

#### Cuban Exports of Vegetables to United States

The total volume of fresh vegetables shipped to the United States from Cuba increased from 20,071,000 pounds in 1925 to 26,670,000 pounds in 1926, 50,520,000 pounds in 1927, and then decreased to 41,064,000 pounds in 1928, according to an article in Commerce Reports for September 9. Shipments during the first half of 1929 from Habana amounted to 31,777,913 pounds. The decrease in exports in 1928 was brought about largely by smaller shipments of eggplant and peppers. About 90 per cent of the exports are shipped from Habana, most of the remainder going direct from the Islé of Pines. The exports in 1928 were made up of tomatoes, (50 per cent), eggplant, (9 per cent), potatoes, (16 per cent), lima beans, (5 per cent), and peppers, (6½ per cent). The rest—about 14 per cent of the total quantity—consist of string beans, cucumbers, onions, okra, and squash.

The greatest increase in exports has been in tomatoes, which amounted to 5,841,938 pounds in 1926, and increased to 17,559,754 pounds during the first half of 1929. A large gain has also been registered in lima beans. On the other hand, exports of peppers decreased in 1928, and while those in 1929 will be larger than in 1928, they will be far below the 1927 figure. Exports of eggplant likewise decreased in 1928, but during the first half of 1929 they recovered somewhat.

#### British Columbia Salmon Pack to August 24

On August 24, the salmon pack of British Columbia for this season amounted to 670,276 cases (of 48 pounds), compared with

1,066,540 cases on August 25, 1928; 487,415 cases on August 27, 1927; and 1,156,681 cases on August 28, 1926, the latter year showing the record pack for this province.

### Navy Asks Bids on Canned Prunes

The Navy Department is asking for bids on canned prunes, to be opened at 10 A. M. October 8, 43,000 pounds for delivery at Brooklyn, 28,000 pounds at Philadelphia, 70,000 pounds at Hampton Roads, 56,000 pounds at Mare Island, and 50,000 at Puget Sound (Bremerton). Alternative bids may be submitted on the entire amount of 262,000 pounds, for delivery at Mare Island. Copies of schedule No. 1687 on which to submit bids may be obtained from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington.

### Business Conditions

The dollar volume of trade, as indicated by check payments, covering the week ended September 7, was lower than in the preceding week, but considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1928, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce.

Distribution of commodities, as reflected by freight-car loadings, for the latest reported period, was greater than for any corresponding week on record.

The general index of wholesale prices showed a further recession from the previous week and was more than 3 per cent lower than in the same period of last year.

Bank loans and discounts were larger than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of last year. Interest rates on both time and call funds averaged higher than a year ago.

Business failures were less numerous than in the preceding week, and declined also from the corresponding period of 1928.

### CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise		Other
			L. C. L.		
Week ended August 31 .....	1,160,210	463,731	266,636		429,843
Preceding week .....	1,129,333	444,989	262,036		422,404
Corresponding week, 1928 .....	1,116,711	444,856	263,436		408,419
Corresponding week, 1927 .....	1,117,369	427,616	267,273		422,479

### Retail Trade in August

Department store sales for August were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding month a year ago, according to preliminary reports made to the Federal reserve system by 446 stores. Increases in total sales were reported by 288 stores and decreases by 158 stores.

The change in sales varied considerably for different parts of the country, ranging from an increase of 9 per cent in the Boston Federal reserve district to a decrease of 8 per cent in the Minneapolis district.

### Fruit in Cold Storage

Cold storage holdings of fruit on September 1, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, were:

	September 1, 1929	September 1, 1928	3-year average
Pears:			
Boxes .....	433,000	904,000	836,000
Barrels .....	164,000	3,000	44,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (lbs.)	65,162,000	79,311,000	51,042,000

### Larger Agricultural Research Appropriations Sought

Representatives of 31 national farm and industrial organizations, including the National Cannery Association, conferred on September 9 with Colonel J. C. Roop, Director of the Budget, to present the needs for more research on agriculture and the marketing of agricultural products, and to urge adequate appropriations for this purpose. Two years ago at a similar conference in which 13 organizations participated, it was estimated that an additional \$10,000,000 would be needed to provide for an adequate research program, and at the conference this week it was stated by the spokesman for the organizations that there is still needed \$5,000,000 in appropriations to reach this goal.

### Commission Orders Investigation of Metal Container Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission, by an order issued September 12, has instituted an investigation of carload minimum rates for sheet metal containers in Official, Southern, and Western classifications. This order (Docket No. 22426) consolidates in the same proceeding several related cases including Docket No. 21296 and Investigation and Suspension Docket Nos. 3088 and 3297, which relate to the classification ratings in the Illinois, Western, Trunk Line, Central, and Official Territories.

The time and place of the hearing in the proceeding have not yet been set by the Commission.

#### **Italy Provides Drawback on Anchovies and Sardines**

The Italian Government has placed a drawback of 18.35 lire per quintal (.004 cents per pound) on exports of boneless anchovies and sardines prepared in oil, brine, or chili sauce, and on anchovy paste and sardines packed in glass containers, according to the American trade commissioner at Milan. The minimum shipment that may enjoy this privilege is 100 quintals (22,000 pounds). The Minister of Finance is authorized to establish the minimum quantity that may be packed in containers.

#### **Japanese Organize Floating Cannery Company**

It is reported that the Kokusai Floating Cannery Company, with a capital of 10,000,000 yen (about \$4,670,000), having offices in Tokyo, is being organized for the purpose of fishing in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea, according to information in a report to the Department of Commerce by the assistant trade commissioner at Tokyo. The promoters of the company state that they will do business in the Bering Sea during the first business year with two trawlers of 80 short tons each, one floating cannery of 11,000 tons, five trawlers of 264 tons each, and a floating salmon factory of 6,600 short tons.

Of the total of 200,000 shares, the Nichiro Fishery Company will take 80,000, the promoters of the new company will take 70,000 and the remainder will be taken up by interested individuals.

The Kokusai Floating Cannery Company is to receive 2,700,000 yen (about \$1,260,900) from Cross & Blackwell of London, with whom it is stated that one of the promoters contracted last year to sell the output of this new company. The money received from Cross & Blackwell, and the first paid in capital of 2,500,000 yen (\$1,167,500) will be devoted to paying the initial expenses of the company.

#### **Spanish Tariff Revision Indefinitely Postponed**

The general revision of the Spanish customs tariff, which was to have become effective on October 1, 1929, after having been postponed from January 1, 1929, is again postponed by decree for an indeterminate period, according to a cablegram from the American commercial attache at Madrid.

## Canning Crop Forecasts

On the basis of condition on September 1, the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates forecasts the production of tomatoes for manufacture at 1,239,700 tons, as compared with a yield of 964,600 tons in 1928. This is a reduction of 41,200 tons from the forecast as based on August 15 condition.

Sweet corn production is forecast at 642,500 tons, as compared with a yield of 536,400 tons in 1928. The September forecast is a reduction of 37,600 tons from that based on condition as of August 15.

The following tables shows the acreage and yield in 1928 and the estimated acreage and forecast of production for 1929. The forecasts are, of course, subject to change according to such developments as may take place after September 1.

## TOMATOES

States	Acreage		Production	
	1928	Estimated 1929	1928	Forecast 1929
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
New York .....	11,170	12,300	63,000	68,800
New Jersey .....	33,000	33,000	118,800	108,300
Pennsylvania .....	3,600	3,780	13,000	15,900
Ohio .....	10,400	11,440	60,300	61,800
Indiana .....	49,870	59,940	149,600	203,500
Illinois .....	5,130	5,440	17,400	21,200
Michigan .....	1,660	1,990	9,600	10,000
Iowa .....	4,810	4,670	16,800	17,700
Missouri .....	18,700	20,940	33,700	46,100
Delaware .....	13,500	12,820	32,400	37,700
Maryland .....	23,910	27,300	66,000	115,300
Virginia .....	6,000	6,940	14,400	26,700
Kentucky .....	5,500	6,620	11,600	23,200
Tennessee .....	10,320	9,200	18,400	23,000
Arkansas .....	19,600	22,600	42,100	52,000
Colorado .....	1,600	1,920	11,800	11,500
Utah .....	5,650	6,780	65,500	78,900
California .....	25,780	32,450	201,200	227,200
Other states .....	4,070	4,480	14,200	14,900
U. S. total .....	254,180	284,800	964,600	1,239,700

## SWEET CORN

	1928	Estimated 1929	1928	Forecast 1929
Maine .....	10,770	15,530	30,200	41,900
New Hampshire .....	1,110	1,420	2,600	3,100
Vermont .....	1,940	2,490	4,700	5,700
New York .....	27,000	23,920	32,400	31,800
Pennsylvania .....	5,640	3,970	3,600	4,800
Ohio .....	27,910	27,350	86,300	81,700
Indiana .....	27,390	27,390	58,300	66,600
Illinois .....	34,860	34,720	120,700	123,300
Michigan .....	8,930	8,220	16,100	14,000
Wisconsin .....	14,780	14,780	29,600	28,100
Minnesota .....	23,340	25,220	63,400	74,000
Iowa .....	39,660	48,450	91,700	108,600
Nebraska .....	5,478	5,740	8,800	13,800
Delaware .....	4,060	3,900	7,300	7,800
Maryland .....	30,800	33,860	37,000	50,800
Other states .....	3,300	6,150	12,700	13,500
U. S. total .....	299,130	314,130	536,400	642,500

The production of cabbage for kraut, as indicated by condition on September 1, is forecast at 149,200 tons, as compared with a yield of 131,900 tons in 1928. The production of cucumbers for pickles is estimated at 3,258,000 bushels, as compared with a yield of 3,942,000 bushels in 1928.

The following table shows the acreage and production in 1928 and the preliminary estimate of acreage and production in 1929, as based on condition as of September 1:

## CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

States	Acreage		Production	
	1928	1929 Preliminary	1928	1929 Forecast
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
New York .....	4,120	4,120	30,900	42,400
Ohio .....	2,230	2,700	19,600	24,500
Indiana .....	730	1,080	7,300	8,300
Illinois .....	260	470	3,300	3,400
Michigan .....	1,620	1,700	12,000	14,600
Wisconsin .....	2,630	3,020	23,900	26,300
Minnesota .....	430	430	4,600	4,500
Colorado .....	300	300	7,000	4,000
Washington .....	260	320	2,200	3,200
Other states .....	3,110	3,300	18,100	17,900
U. S. Total .....	15,030	16,640	131,900	149,200

## CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

States			1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	1928	1929 Preliminary		
New York .....	800	820	44	34
Ohio .....	1,700	1,730	110	81
Indiana .....	9,870	9,480	572	322
Illinois .....	1,360	1,250	90	100
Michigan .....	22,840	23,730	1,236	760
Wisconsin .....	10,100	11,310	330	363
Minnesota .....	8,300	8,740	116	103
Iowa .....	940	1,830	48	43
Missouri .....	1,260	1,260	76	48
Colorado .....	2,300	3,100	202	326
Washington .....	460	510	44	43
California .....	2,760	2,700	466	486
Other states .....	7,240	8,330	348	323
U. S. Total .....	63,420	69,330	3,942	3,258